April, 1953

Journal of the American JUDICATURE Society

VOLUME 36, NUMBER 6

Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely.

MACAULAY

AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY • ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

The American Judicature Society

TO PROMOTE THE EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Founded in 1913 by Herbert Lincoln Harley
Hutchins Hall – Ann Arbor, Michigan

THIS JOURNAL will be sent free on request to any person interested in the administration of justice. Extra copies and back numbers are available, individual copies 10 cents; prices for complete sets and quantities on request. Published bi-monthly, in February, April, June, August, October and December. Permission is hereby given to quote from or reprint, with credit, any article or editorial originating in this or any other issue. The JOURNAL is a clearing-house of fact and opinion with respect to all matters connected with the administration of justice in this country. Views and opinions in editorials and articles are not to be taken as official expressions of the Society's policy unless so stated, and publication of contributed articles does not necessarily imply endorsement in any way of the views expressed therein. Readers are invited to submit news of developments in the field of judicial administration in their respective localities, and articles for publication, which should be preferably not more than 3,000 words or ten pages of manuscript, double-spaced. *Editorial offices:* 424 Hutchins Hall, 621 S. State St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

DIRECTORS

Journal of The American JUDICATURE *Society*

Vol. 36, No. 6

April, 1953

GLENN R. WINTERS, Editor

CONTENTS

Getting Our Money's Worth

"THE SPENDERS are at it again," said a radio announcer, speaking of the McCarran bill to increase the salaries of congressmen and federal judges. Was he right?

The proposed legislation, Senate Bill 1663, would increase the salary of the chief justice from $25,500 to $40,000 a year; the associate justices from $25,000 to $35,000; circuit judges from $17,500 to $27,500; and district judges from $15,000 to $25,000.

In times of gigantic federal budgets and deficits, it is not improper to scrutinize any increase in federal expenditures. But as we do, let us bear in mind that whenever we buy, we usually get just about what we pay for. We may get less; not often do we get more.

In filling judicial offices, the government goes into competition with the clients for the services of the members of the bar. The better the lawyer on the bench, the more likely is justice to be done. As prices rise, the salaries attached to these important offices are daily less and less attractive to the men who ought to be taking them. The only remedy is to raise them.

Of course, federal judges could get along on their present salaries, or on lower ones. Millions of people live on less. One reason most of them do, however, is that they do not have the ability to earn more. The men to whose judgment is entrusted the disposition of our properties, our liberties and even our lives surely ought to be men of superior attainments. Unless we spend on judicial

salaries the amount of money necessary to get that kind of men, we need not expect the caliber of the federal judiciary to remain at its present high level. To fail to spend that money, even in these times, would be a false and dangerous economy.

Politicians Want to Pick Judges

NEW PROOF of the unwillingness of professional politicians to give up their control over judgeships comes from the state of New York. A bill for a commission to study and recommend improvements in the state judicial system, including selection of judges, was defeated in the legislature. Just before adjournment, however, it was brought up again and passed both houses unanimously. What made the difference? The only change was a pledge that the commission would not be used to promote the Missouri judicial selection plan. An Associated Press dispatch to the New York Times said the legislators' objections "stemmed from a feeling that the commission was being proposed to advance the cause of the Missouri plan, which would end the present system of nominating judicial candidates at conventions."

If the people of Missouri had depended on their legislature, the result would have been the same. Time and again the legislature refused to submit the plan, and it was finally enacted through use of the initiative. The legislature then promptly submitted a repeal proposal which the people had to vote down.

Why do professional politicians feel this way about a plan to substitute the informed and intelligent choice of a non-partisan commission for the rough-and-tumble processes of political nomination and election in the selection of judges? Most of them say it is because they believe in the elective process. The political power involved in the dispensing of judgeships is an important political weapon, and some politicians have allowed themselves to be persuaded that a system which would deprive them of that weapon is not in the public interest. Some also are interested in having what they consider the "right" men on the bench.

Considerations such as these are emphatically not in the public interest. As for loyalty to the elective process, the elective portion of the combination plan, whereby the voters approve or disapprove the continuation of a judge in office at the end of his term, preserves all the voters can intelligently do or

You Lay Off!

—Burck in the Chicago Sun-Times

want to do in the process, at least in the large cities.

The reasons why the New York legislators insisted on elimination of the Missouri plan from the agenda of the new commission are the very reasons why the people of New York and other states should rise up and demand that their judiciary be protected as far as possible from such unwholesome influences.

LAWYER-LEGISLATORS SHOULD LEAD IN JUDICIAL REFORM

MOST MALIGNED of all the members of the legislature are the lawyers. Even the strongest critics of the profession must admit that the abuse they get is out of proportion to their numbers. When a farmer wants to kill a bill, all he must do is mention in debate that this is a "lawyer's bill." This phobia possibly dates back to the territorial days when lawyers, because of the suspicion that they could read and write, were not altogether trusted by the horny-handed sodbreakers. Now that most farmer members of the legislature went to K-State, even while the lawyers were going to K. U., the rivalry is a little obsolete. One group is as suspect of being intellectual as the other.

Yet the discrimination against lawyers continues. In our compassion for them, then, we offer this advice: There is one issue before Kansans for which only the lawyers can furnish the leadership. Contrariwise, the lawyers, comprising as they do the full membership of the judiciary committees, are the ones who can kill this needed legislation. I refer to judicial reform. Most Kansans, I believe, are convinced that the election of district courts and supreme court judges, following partisan political campaigns, does not produce the best judiciary within reach of the state. Proposals have been made for a system where the legal fraternity nominates a panel of its best members for judgeships. From the panel, the governor will appoint to fill vacancies. The people still will have the power to oust a bad judge. But a good judge will be spared the expense and judicial embarrassment of periodic political campaigns to hold his job.

The layman must took to the lawyers for guidance and leadership in such a reform movement. The lawyers, by accepting that leadership, can write a "lawyers' bill" which even the most skeptical farmer-legislators will endorse heartily.

—John McCormally in the Hutchinson (Kansas) News-Herald,

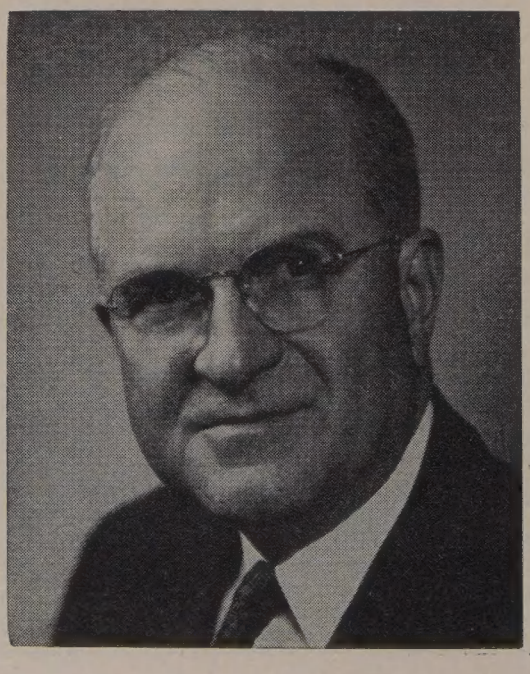
December 31, 1952.

Annual Meeting

The 1953 annual meeting luncheon of the American Judicature Society will be held Wednesday noon, August 26, in the Oval Room of the Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts. This will be during the American Bar Association convention, and tickets will be on sale at A.B.A. headquarters in the Statler Hotel. Further announcement will appear in the June and August issues of the Journal.

The Legal Profession and Criminal Justice

By ROBERT G. STOREY



BELIEVING in the supremacy of law as we do, it is anomalous that Americans are the most lawless people in the world. Why this should be is within the competence of sociologists and criminologists to determine. The lawyer is concerned with the cause of crime as a good citizen; but his professional responsibility is with the administration of criminal justice. Criminal cases come to lawyers only after crimes have been committed. Yet this does not mean that as a profession we have no responsibility for the betterment of criminal justice in America, or that we lack the opportunity to do something about it.

What is more important to a man — his property or his liberty? His business or his life? As a profession dedicated to public service, it is a regrettable, but undeniable fact, that we have done more to protect property rights in the civil courts than we have to punish criminals and preserve human rights in the criminal courts. The bar has never given sufficient attention to the problem of criminal justice in America. Probably this is because most of our lawyers practice civil law exclusively, and never come into contact with, or acquire very great interest in, the problems of criminal justice. Dean Pound has commented that "in the general run of

ROBERT G. STOREY is president of the American Bar Association. He is a member of the bar of Dallas, Texas, and dean of the law school of Southern Methodist University in that city. He also is president of the Southwestern Legal Foundation. Long active in the organized bar, he has served as president of the Dallas Bar Association and the State Bar of Texas, and he has held many positions of responsibility in the American Bar Association. During the war he was a combat intelligence officer, and later he served as executive trial counsel at the Nuremberg war crimes trials. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the American Judicature Society.

criminal cases, taking the country over, counsel fall far short of the standard which is maintained for civil cases."

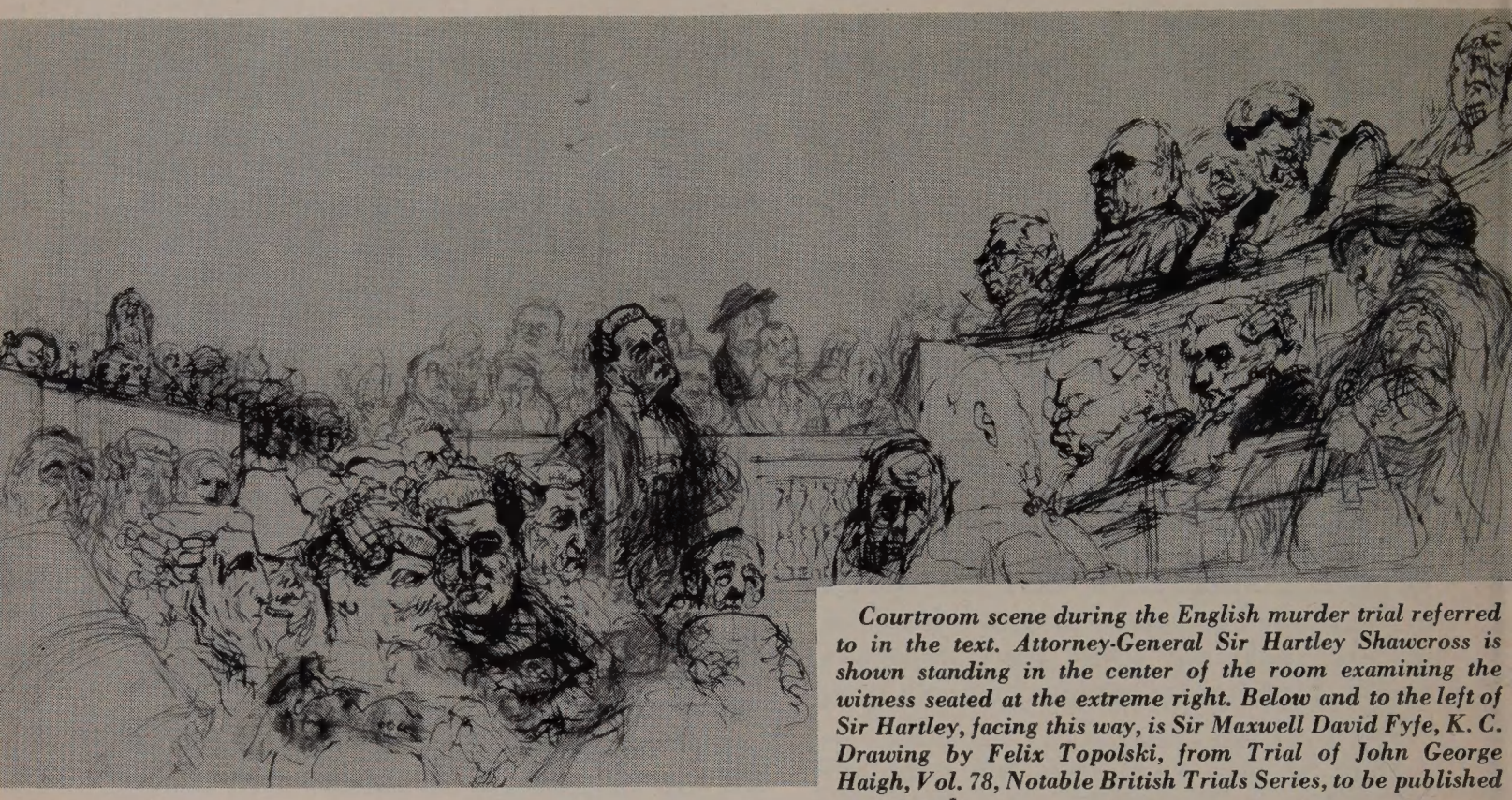
An English Tradition

The tradition in England is quite the contrary. It is there an unwritten law that no barrister may decline a brief – and that means refuse to try a case in court – except for good reason. Sir Norman Birkett, the great English jurist who has so many times spoken to the lawyers on this side of the Atlantic, once said that in his own practice at the English bar he frequently had to undertake murder cases of the greatest complexity and difficulty, not because he wanted to do so, but because of the unwritten law that he could not refuse them. England's leading barristers try criminal and civil cases alike.

Many of you, I am sure, will recall the recent trial in England of a man who was accused of murdering several victims not alone for their possessions, but also for their blood. The case was a cause celebre in England and was widely reported in our press. It gives rise to a most interesting strategy of defense – which did not, however, pay off, as it turned out. The accused had made a written confession in which he admitted killing the victim for whose murder he was being tried, and also confessed to the murder of several other victims and to the habit of slitting their throats and drinking a cup of their still warm blood! When the case came on for trial the prosecution read into the record that portion of the confession which pertained to the killing of the particular victim for whose murder the accused was being tried. It would have been highly prejudicial, and quite inadmissible, for the rest of the confession relating to other murders and the vampire tactics of the accused to have been put before the jury. But it was obvious to defense counsel that, since the confession was not subject to challenge, the chances of the accused winning every case which might be brought against him on the basis of it were quite hopeless. The best defense lay in a claim of insanity. Accordingly, defense counsel caused the entire confession to be read into the record seeking thereby to convince the jury that only a demented person would engage in such gruesome pastime. The jury, however, though differently; the defense failed; and the man was convicted. Now I mention this case, not because of its strange features, nor the novel defense which it invoked, but because the leading lawyer for the prosecution was the then Attorney General for Great Britain, Sir Hartley Shawcross, and the counsel for the defense was the eminent English barrister, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, formerly chief British prosecutor at Nuremberg, at that time a member of parliament, and currently Home Secretary in the Conservative government. Can you recall any recent criminal case in the United States which was prosecuted by the Attorney General and defended by an eminent civil lawyer and member of Congress?

Whence derives this English tradition in the bar that every barrister must be prepared to defend the meanest criminal when called upon to give his services in the defense of liberty – or of life? Perhaps it had its origin – certainly it received its most impassioned justification – in the defense of Tom Paine by Thomas Erskine who, in the course of his great speech in Westminster Hall, declared: "I will forever, at all hazards, assert the dignity, independence, and integrity of the English bar; without impartial justice, the most valuable part of the English constitution, can have no existence. From the moment that any advocate can be permitted to say that he will or will not stand between the Crown and the subject arraigned in the court where he daily sits to practice, from that moment the liberties of England are at an end."

The American concept of the responsibility of the individual lawyer to defend persons accused of crime is counterpoint to the British. Our canons state a contrary rule: "No lawyer is obligated to act either as adviser or advocate for every person who may wish



Courtroom scene during the English murder trial referred to in the text. Attorney-General Sir Hartley Shawcross is shown standing in the center of the room examining the witness seated at the extreme right. Below and to the left of Sir Hartley, facing this way, is Sir Maxwell David Fyfe, K. C. Drawing by Felix Topolski, from Trial of John George Haigh, Vol. 78, Notable British Trials Series, to be published next month.

to become his client. He has the right to decline employment." But while we thus hold to the view that individual lawyers may decline the defense of accused persons, the legal profession cannot abnegate the responsibility which exclusively belongs to it to see that every man charged with crime has competent counsel for his defense. And I do not believe that, save in exceptional circumstances, persons answering charges are inadequately represented in criminal cases in the United States. I do deplore the almost exclusive interest of our young lawyers in the civil practice. It is more remunerative. It is more pleasant. Yet I wonder whether in winning any civil case there can be a thrill commensurate with gaining the acquittal of a fellow citizen unjustly charged with felony. To save a life – and thereby to vindicate justice in its most precious form – surely is the highest reward the practice of law can offer the lawyer.

The defense of accused persons is an important, but it is not the only, aspect of criminal justice which must receive the attention of the bar. We have, as a profession, the responsibility of assuring prompt and forceful prosecutions, fair and speedy trials, reasonable methods of investigation, better rules of practice and procedure – all to the end that the administration of criminal law shall receive the same attention from the bar that civil law administration has received, and that the administration of criminal justice shall be improved in its broadest aspects.

Crime in America

I said in my opening remarks that America is a lawless country. Let me quote briefly to you from the 1952 semi-annual bulletin on Uniform Crime Reports, issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. If you think we are becoming more law-abiding, I think these facts will shock you. I quote:

"More than a million major crimes and a 6.4 percent nation-wide increase in crime was tallied up in the first six months of 1952. A continuation of this rate will bring well over two million serious crimes for the year. Killers

increased their activities to slay 6,430 individuals in this country during the first six months of 1952. Over 50,000 additional victims suffered felonious assaults while property of 49,190 individuals was forcefully taken from them by robbers."

Now, I come from Texas. We like to think in big figures. And we know, too, that our country is large and populous. But even a Texas lawyer takes a little fright at the thought that one serious crime was committed last year for every 75 men, women and children in this nation. Let me continue from the report:

"Substantial increases occurred in all crimes except rapes during the first half of 1952. Robberies jumped 13.8 percent throughout the nation, while murder with the smallest gain was up 110 deaths or 3.4 percent."

The report shows, furthermore, that the age group which was responsible for the largest number of arrests for males and females combined for offenses of every kind — was the group of 18 year old children! This group led in burglary, in larceny, and it would have led in auto theft, except that 17 year olds topped that category.. It was the group committing the largest number of rapes, violation of liquor laws, and vagrancy. Is there a crime problem in the United States? The nation was stunned by the disclosure of the Senate crime investigations last year — but the cold statistics I have quoted ought to be enough in themselves to waken every American — and especially every lawyer in America — to the enormity of this problem — and its significance to the future of our country, the well-being of our society, and the security of our homes.

The A.B.A. Special Committee

The American Bar Association has long studied and worked in the field of criminal law. Its Section on Criminal Law is one of the oldest permanent subdivisions of the Association and has led in the promulgation and effectuation of numerous improvements in the great field of criminal law. This year the American Bar Association is launching the most comprehensive investigation into the administration of criminal justice it has ever sought to undertake. At the Mid-Winter meeting of the House of Delegates in Chicago last month, a resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a Special Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice, to consist of seven members, and to be charged with the duty of submitting to the House of Delegates, following a thorough study, recommendations for (a) minimum standards of procedure and administration of the criminal law, (b) appropriate means for bringing about the adoption of such standards as shall be approved by the House of Delegates, and (c) recommendations concerning the creation of an Institute on Criminal Law. I intend to appoint outstanding leaders of the bar to this committee. I believe it is destined to make a report which will have a profound impact upon criminal justice in America. And I trust that the bar generally may find, and welcome, an opportunity to participate in its constructive efforts.

The first dramatic appeal to the American Bar Association to seek improvements in the administration of justice was made by Dean Roscoe Pound, then of Nebraska, in his epochal address to the Association at the 1907 annual meeting, on "The Causes of Uncertainty and Delay in the Administration of Justice." The challenge which he then made to the profession to improve judicial procedure marked the beginning of the long campaign of the American Bar Association for procedural reforms. The opportunity to assist in bettering civil procedure in the federal courts was provided when on June 19, 1934, the bill was passed by Congress and signed by the President committing to the Supreme Court the whole province of practice and procedure in civil actions in the federal district courts. Promptly there were created in the various federal districts local committees of lawyers offering suggestions and, in some cases, submitting complete codes of civil procedure. All proposals were considered with care by the Advisory Committee of

fourteen experts, under the chairmanship of Honorable William D. Mitchell, appointed by the Supreme Court to perform actual work of draftsmanship. Finally the work of the Committee was submitted in open forum to the membership of the American Bar Association. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure became effective in 1938.

Subsequently, under similar enabling legislation the Supreme Court, on February 3, 1941, appointed a distinguished Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of the Honorable Arthur T. Vanderbilt, to assist the Court in the preparation of rules of pleading, practice, and procedure with respect to proceedings prior to and including verdict in criminal cases in district courts of the United States. On November 17, 1941, the committee was directed to assist the Court in amending rules promulgated by it with respect to proceedings in criminal cases after verdict. Rules of Criminal Procedure governing proceedings prior to and including verdict became effective in 1945; and rules governing proceedings after verdict, the year following.

Criminal Law in the States

Important as these improvements in the administration of civil and criminal law in the federal system have been, they do not touch, except indirectly, the far greater area of judicial administration in our several state jurisdictions. Particularly is this true with respect to criminal law. There is no federal common law of crimes and the field of federal criminal law in the past has been highly circumscribed, being concerned with piracy, treason, sedition, interference with the mails, evasion of taxes, and similar offenses arising under strictly federal law. In recent years the area of interest under federal criminal law has increased through legislation designed to strike at ordinary criminal acts when state boundaries are crossed. The striking example of this trend was the enactment in June, 1932, of the Anti-Kidnapping Act, as a direct result of the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby. Similar statutes since have been enacted to enable federal authorities to apprehend and prosecute persons suspected of felonies involving the crossing of state lines. Under this legislation the Department of Justice succeeded in curtailing the operations of many kidnappers, gangsters, and hold-up men whose activities scandalized the nation twenty years ago. These new responsibilities in the federal field require increased study of the standards of procedure and administration of federal criminal law. The principal body of criminal law, however, is, and will remain, purely state law. Impetus must be given to the adoption of improved standards of criminal procedure in the several states.

During the administration of Honorable Arthur T. Vanderbilt, President of the American Bar Association in 1937-38, and as a result of his leadership, the Section of Judicial Administration under the chairmanship of Judge John J. Parker devoted its efforts to a study of the procedure of the courts, with a view, in Judge Parker's own words, "of suggesting needed reforms and of formulating standards which may serve as guides to all who are interested in improving the administration of justice." Seven committees were established to study and to report minimum requirements needed in a practical way to make each of the selected aspects of procedure effective and workable. These committees dealt with judicial administration, pre-trial procedure, trial practice, trial by jury including selection of jurors, the law of evidence, appellate practice, and administrative agencies and tribunals. Personnel of the committees was selected with the greatest care and each committee was further aided by a corps of advisory and consulting members. The reports of the Section, and of the several committees, were submitted to the Association at the Cleveland meeting in 1938 and approved by the House of Delegates. They appear in the 1938 annual reports of the American Bar Association.

While this study of the Section of Judicial Administration was not restricted to stand-

ards of civil administration, principal attention was given to civil procedure. No comparable study has been made by the American Bar Association for the purpose of establishing minimum standards for a workable and practicable system of criminal procedure. That is to be the principal function of the Special Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice. The Committee first will determine the several aspects of criminal procedure and administration to be studied. Minimum standards then will be stated for each subject analyzed. And a frame of reference will thus be provided within which each criminal jurisdiction in the nation can formulate its rules and doctrines of procedure and administration.

The Parole System

In some ways, the prescribing of minimum standards of criminal justice is a much more difficult task than establishing such standards for the administration of civil justice. Criminal law must take account of sociological factors which complicate its administration — complicate it, that is, for the lawyer. An illustration is the widespread use of the parole system. The extent of punishment and its effectiveness under this system depends not so much upon the law itself, or upon the judge, or even upon the prison administration, as it does upon the philosophy of individual members of parole boards and upon the personal relationship established and maintained between parolee and parole officer. Both the granting and the revocation of paroles is almost entirely discretionary. Here, the decisive factor is no longer the law — as a set of rules prescribed by authority of the State and finally determinative of rights in issue. The decisive consideration is the personnel of the parole board; and the adequacy, competence, and personal philosophy of the parole officer. The parole system has been a remarkable and worthwhile development in criminal law administration. It has helped to reduce the number of inmates in our prisons; and it has assisted thousands of convicts in rehabilitating themselves and becoming law-abiding and useful citizens. But it can scarcely be denied that the system has gone far toward substituting personal evaluations of character for legal tests in determining the extent and even the form of punishment.

I do not know whether the Committee will consider the parole system as within the scope of its investigation. I mention it merely to illustrate the indisputable fact that in proposing standards of criminal procedure and administration, account needs to be taken of the work of social scientists as well as of the theories of legal scholars. In this field more than in others there is required what Dean Pound has called "a study of law in action as well as law in the books."

The importance of this undertaking cannot be over-stated. The stability of a democratic government depends absolutely upon the respect of its people for its institutions. The rule of law is the very heart of the democratic body politic. But the rule of law is effective only as applied in the courts. Law delayed may mean right denied. Poor administration of justice can spoil the finest code that legal scholars may devise. And the evaluation by the people of their courts and of the system of laws under which we live in this democracy, is based far more upon their experiences in and understanding of the criminal law than of the civil law.

Jury Trial in Criminal Cases

The institution of the jury in the history of the Anglo-American legal system has been a principal means of adult education in the science of democratic government. As De Tocqueville told us in his great work, *Democracy in America:* "It would be a very narrow view to look upon the jury as a mere judicial institution; for however great its influence may be upon the decisions of the courts, it is still greater on the destinies of society at large. The jury is, above all, a political institution, and it must be regarded in this light in order to be duly appreciated." A member

of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Texas praising the jury in the flowery language of that day said that: "Its immeasurable benefits, like the perennial springs of the earth, flow from the fact that considerable portions of the communities at stated periods are called into the courts to sit as judges of contested facts, and under the ministry of the courts to apply the laws." We need not be as eulogistic or poetic in passing upon the value of the jury system. It does not have today the favor in civil causes which it formerly had. But it cannot be denied that the public acquires much of its understanding and evaluation of our legal system through participation as members of juries, and particularly of juries in criminal cases. The jury system can be a valuable means of instruction in practical democracy. It likewise may expose a maladministration of justice and lead thereby to a loss of confidence in our system of law and government.

Apart from jury participation, the public acquires its knowledge of law and justice largely out of the daily newspapers. What cases do they read about? Do they find there the content of a trial of a land suit? Or an action for damages for breach of contract? Not if these are the everyday, humdrum, nonsensational product of the average lawyer's work in the civil courts. Rather they find in every issue of their papers accounts of criminal trials. And the more lurid the facts, or the more outrageous the behavior of counsel or client, the more complete the coverage. This fact, lamentable as it may be, has been true in every stage of legal history. You remember Dicken's character, Tony Weller, who acquired his knowledge of the law at Old Bailey and sought to apply the defense of alibi in a civil action? I fear that most of our citizens learn about law as Tony Weller did. There are several times as many lawyers engaged in civil practice as in criminal practice. But the public knows far more about criminal justice than it does about the civil law.

Several years ago the Honorable Homer Cummings, then Attorney General of the United States, said in the course of an address that "there is no magic formula for the solution of the problem of crime, and, with our human frailties, no perfect administration of criminal justice is apt to be devised." Yet he thought it worthwhile to call for a broad program to include, among other essential elements, "compassion for the unfortunate, instrumentalities to guide those in danger of anti-social contaminations, solicitude for first offenders, rehabilitation where rehabilitation is possible, progressively improved procedures, prompt detection and apprehension followed by the swift and inevitable punishment of the guilty, vigorous and understanding administration, unfaltering resistance to political interference, and the raising of the personnel in this great field of human relationships to unimpeachable standards of individual character and professional competence." The Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice cannot engage in a study of this magnitude. But the proposing of minimum standards of criminal procedure and administration can constitute a valuable contribution of the legal profession to the solution of the problem of crime in America.

The American Bar Center

In closing, I wish to speak briefly about the opportunity which will be afforded this, and other Committees and Sections of the Association, to better perform tasks of such scope and significance through the personnel and facilities of the American Bar Center. As you know, a primary objective of the Association during this, its Diamond Jubilee year, is the establishment of new and permanent headquarters for the Association on the Midway in Chicago. Land has been given to the Association for this purpose by the University of Chicago, and the campaign is now well under way to raise the money required to build the Bar Center. It will consist of two buildings – the first, an Administration Building, and the second, a Bar Research Building. The Research Building will house the

library and provide the offices and facilities for a research staff to direct and engage in research work on bar association objectives. It will constitute basically a service agency for the several Sections and Committees of the Association. I trust that the labors of the Special Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice will be less burdensome by reason of the assistance which the Research Center can give it in basic research on standards of criminal justice. This will provide a first test of the usefulness of the Research Center in serving highly important committee functions of the American Bar Association. I know the Research Center will prove its value in this very undertaking and I urge you, and all the lawyers of America, to support the Association in providing the facilities which will enable the Center to function competently and with effect.

In Dean Pound's words: "Law must govern life, and the very essence of life is change." While I suspect that every educated person, in every stage of history, has considered his own time a period of great events and profound changes in the social order, I do believe that we are now living through a period as dynamic as any that has gone before. For one thing, the threat of war has never been so awesome, and the need for international legal controls so great. For another, forms of energy have been discovered of such potential destructiveness as to challenge the ingenuity of man to devise the means of legal protection against their misuse. This *is* a dynamic age in which we live; and law, too, must partake of its dynamic quality. Lawyers are conservative people – it is true. But conservative only in the interest of a well-ordered society. Lawyers do not oppose change – they oppose only disorderly methods of transition. We need not surrender these principles in order to meet the challenge of our times. But as a profession we do need to devote greater effort than in the past to improve law, and the administration of justice, for the betterment, and the security, and the happiness, of mankind.

Bench and Bar Calendar

June

3-5 —Iowa State Bar Association, Sioux City.
9 —Bar Association of the District of Columbia, Washington.
11-12—Illinois State Bar Association, Decatur.
12-13—Missouri Judicial Conference, St. Louis.
17-19—Minnesota State Bar Association, Minneapolis.
17-20—North Carolina Bar Association, Wrightsville Beach.
18-20—Maryland State Bar Association, Atlantic City.
18-20—Utah State Bar, Ogden.
22-25—Pennsylvania Bar Association, Spring Lake, New Jersey.
25-26—Wisconsin Bar Association, Madison.
25-27—Judicial Conference, 4th Circuit, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
25-27—New York State Bar Association summer meeting, Saranac Lake.
26-27—Bar Association of the State of New Hampshire, Rye Beach.
28-30—Commercial Law League of America, Mackinac Island, Michigan.

July

1-4 —State Bar of Texas, Fort Worth.
7-8 —Judicial Conference, 3rd Circuit, Atlantic City, N. J.
8-11—Idaho State Bar, Sun Valley.
16-18—Alabama State Bar, Birmingham.
16-18—Judicial Conference, 10th Circuit, Estes Park, Colo.

August

6-8 —Virginia State Bar Association, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
13-15—Montana Bar Association, Great Falls.
18-19—Maine State Bar Association, Belgrade Lakes.
24-28—A. B. A. annual meeting, Boston.
26 —American Judicature Society, Boston.

September

17 —Citizenship Day.
18-19—Indiana State Bar Association, Fort Wayne.
23-25—State Bar of Michigan, Detroit.
25-26—Missouri Bar, Kansas City.
25-26—New York State Bar Association regional meeting, Buffalo.

October

23 —North Carolina State Bar, Raleigh.
28-30—National Legal Aid Association, Washington, D. C.

November

18-21—Oklahoma Bar Association, Oklahoma City.

American Bar Center Will Aid Judicial Administration Projects

FACILITIES never before available for research in the administration of justice and in other bar association activities and the law in general, and for promoting and directing action programs in support thereof, will be at the disposal of the organized bar upon completion of the new American Bar Center in Chicago, construction of which is scheduled to begin this summer.

One unit of the building pictured below, to be erected on a site donated by the University of Chicago, will house the American Bar Association headquarters offices. The other will be a service center for the entire legal profession. There will be assembled for the first time a library of all publications of all bar associations and other legal organizations. It will serve also as a clearing house for research by others, including state and local bar associations and law schools, avoiding wasteful duplication which has existed in the past and always will without coordination on a national basis.

"This is the most ambitious project which the unified legal profession has attempted anywhere in the world," said George M. Morris, former president of the American Bar Association. "Advances in fact-founded administration of justice, in legislation, and in representative democratic government, are promised on a scale which does not now exist. The public welfare, the objective to which the profession is dedicated, is an obvious beneficiary."

Mr. Morris is chairman of a committee of the American Bar Foundation which will raise $1,500,000 toward the cost of the building in contributions from lawyers. An equal amount will be sought from other sources, and $2,000,000 already is on hand. Campaign chairmen have been appointed for every state and territory.

Selling Judicial Reform

By WINSTON PAUL

JUDGES AND LAWYERS should be leaders in the effort to improve the judicial system of any state. Judge John J. Parker has aptly said:

"If the lawyer wishes to preserve his place in the business life of the country, he must improve the administration of justice in which he plays so important a part and bring it into harmony with that life. If he imagines that the present functioning of the courts is satisfactory to the people, he is simply deluding himself. Workmen's compensation commissions were established very largely because the courts were not handling efficiently the claims arising out of industrial accidents and it was felt that they would not administer the compensation acts as efficiently as administrative bodies. Business corporations are willing, as all of us know, to suffer almost any sort of injustice rather than face the expense, the delay and uncertainties of litigation. Arbitration agreements are inserted in contracts with ever-increasing frequency; and every such agreement is an implied affirmation of the belief that lay agencies for attaining justice are more efficient than the courts. Let me remind you that the administration of justice is the business of the lawyer as well as of the courts and that if he does not wish to see his business slip away from him, it behooves him to go about it in an efficient and businesslike way.

"But there is a higher ground upon which I would base my appeal. If democracy is to live, democracy must be made efficient; for the survival of the fit is as much a law of political economy as it is of the life of the jungle. If we would preserve free government in America, we must make free government, good government. Nowhere does government touch the life of the people more intimately than in the administration of justice."

How does one go about getting judicial reform; how does one organize to accomplish this? In this field, lay interest and the or-

ganizing talents of businessmen can be most helpful.

In selling judicial reform four factors are important:

1. A non-legal sponsoring group,
2. Leadership,
3. Public knowledge and support,
4. Adequate financing based on a carefully prepared budget.

The first step is to invite into the preliminary meetings, even for the discussion of objectives, a group of outstanding civic leaders. They must be thoroughly familiarized with the reasons for the proposed improvements. As laymen, they may well know where the courts fail to meet the needs of the citizen, especially the local police and traffic courts, which are too often integral parts of the political rather than the judicial system. And these are the courts in which millions of our citizens have their only contact with a court, and from which experience they form their opinion of American justice. Lay interest will also be especially valuable in improvements in the method of the selection of jurors, to ensure that they be competent, intelligent and honest. Also, little argument will be required to convince businessmen of the value of responsible and effective administrative supervision of the judicial system of their state. No businessman would think of running his business without an executive or administrative head.

A state-wide judicial reform campaign cannot succeed without the support and influence of outstanding civic leaders. Arthur T. Vanderbilt (left), then dean of New York University law school, now chief justice of the new supreme court set up under the new constitution, was a tower of strength to the New Jersey campaign. Governor Alfred E. Driscoll (right) lent powerful support and insisted on its being conducted on a non-partisan basis, as did also his predecessors, Charles Edison and Walter E. Edge.

Care and thought must be exercised in the selection of these civic leaders to ensure that they consist of people who have a sincere civic spirit. Careful and thorough advance planning of this organizing group will be a major factor in your ultimate success. An important consideration is that this organizing group should be balanced and bipartisan. It should include representatives of business groups such as the State Chamber of Commerce, the local Chambers, taxpayers and trade associations. Selections from both the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. are important. Representation of the Farm Bureau, State Grange and similar farm groups should be obtained. The affiliation of the League of Women Voters and similar women's groups is especially valuable. In New Jersey, they were literally a tower of strength in our campaign. If there are important foreign and racial groups these also should be given recognition.

WINSTON PAUL, a resident of Montclair, New Jersey, is former president of the New Jersey Committee for Constitutional Revision, and was a delegate to the New Jersey constitutional convention in 1947.

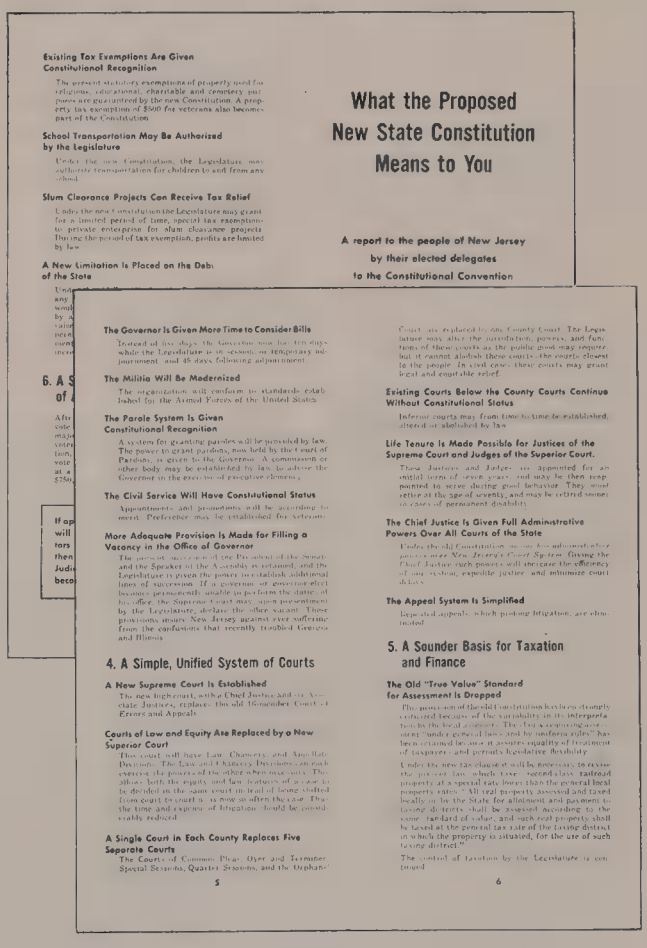
From this organizing group, a leader should be selected. He should be a person of courage, persistence and determination, with sufficient knowledge of political tactics and strategy to give over-all direction to the campaign, based upon a knowledge of political currents. In New Jersey, we were fortunate in our leadership in that Arthur T. Vanderbilt, formerly president of the American Bar Association and now the chief justice of our New Jersey Supreme Court, filled this role most admirably, although without any official position in the movement. The official leaders of the movement in New Jersey always looked to him for wise advice and guidance. If your funds afford it, a full-time, experienced director, preferably professional, is desirable.

After setting up an organizing group and selecting a competent leader for the direction of the campaign, the next need is to secure sponsorship of the movement by "front men" whose integrity and public standing are such that their support will be generally recognized as sincere and informed, and who can command newspaper space. Obviously, it is of great help if the effort is led by a public official of commanding position. In our campaigns for constitutional and judicial revision, we had the active leadership of three successive Governors, Charles Edison, a Democrat, and Walter E. Edge and Alfred E. Driscoll, Republicans, and leaders of the New Jersey Bar. Statements by any of these men always received excellent publicity and commanded public respect.

However, outstanding leadership and shrewd direction is insufficient. You need support of the public. Citizen ignorance and apathy must be overcome; possibly the selfish interest of those who feel they benefit from the existing system. It is necessary to make clear to the businessman and the ordinary citizen that he has a stake in the efficient and expeditious administration of justice; for instance, many businessmen have been the victims of strike suits.

The campaign for public support will require the enlisting of speakers, for whom a handbook, printed or mimeographed, should be prepared; the arranging for numerous public and group meetings of service clubs, churches and schools; and the distribution of literature, embellished, if possible, with cartoons.

Many citizens are unfamiliar with the present court system of their state and with the reasons for improving same. It is, therefore, of primary importance that information on these points be widely disseminated. Newspapers can be induced to run a series of articles. Leading editors can be persuaded to write editorials. Just as the evangelist is psychologically sound in seeking first to convince the individual of his sinfulness, so the average citizen must first be convinced of the need for improvement in the judicial system. Charts can be prepared showing the present court setup and comparing it with



What the Proposed New State Constitution Means to You

A report to the people of New Jersey by their elected delegates to the Constitutional Convention

Existing Tax Exemptions Are Given Constitutional Recognition

School Transportation May Be Authorized by the Legislature

Slum Clearance Projects Can Receive Tax Relief

A New Limitation Is Placed on the Debt of the State

The Governor Is Given More Time to Consider Bills

The Militia Will Be Modernized

The Parole System Is Given Constitutional Recognition

The Civil Service Will Have Constitutional Status

More Adequate Provision Is Made for Filling a Vacancy in the Office of Governor

4. A Simple, Unified System of Courts

A New Supreme Court Is Established

Courts of Law and Equity Are Replaced by a New Superior Court

A Single Court in Each County Replaces Five Separate Courts

Existing Courts Below the County Courts Continue Without Constitutional Status

Life Tenure Is Made Possible for Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Superior Court.

The Chief Justice Is Given Full Administrative Powers Over All Courts of the State

The Appeal System Is Simplified

5. A Sounder Basis for Taxation and Finance

The Old "True Value" Standard for Assessment Is Dropped

Leaflets and other educational literature were prepared and distributed in large numbers. This was a four-page leaflet in two colors summarizing the features of the proposed constitution in brief and simple language.

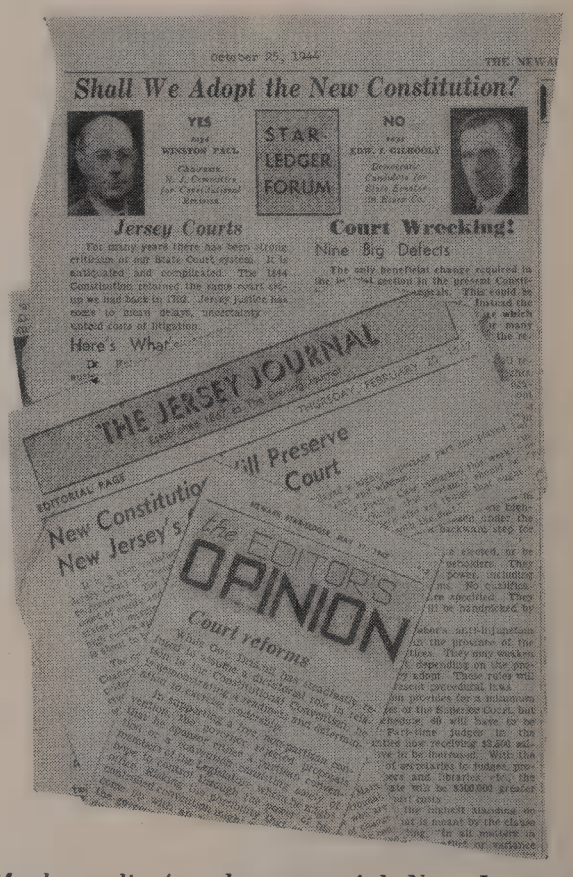
the simpler and improved proposed plan. Comparisons can be made with the systems of other states. Articles can be written for both the state law journals and for the weeklies and Sunday papers which circulate in the state.

Such a broad and wide campaign to enlist public interest and support will require adequate financing based on a carefully prepared budget. I would stress that such financing should be separate and independent. If the financing comes from the State Chamber of Commerce, for instance, the public may think the latter will attempt to exercise control and the whole movement may be looked at askance by other groups. There is no harm in getting contributions from the individual members of such organizations, but the movement should not be an appendage, or be thought to be such, of any one group.

Realizing our New Jersey campaign would require years, we set up an Educational Foundation for the dual purpose of enabling this Foundation to concentrate on the educational aspects, and also because it helped in raising funds, as contributions to such an educational foundation were of benefit to givers tax-wise.

There was a close affiliation between the Campaign Committee and the Educational Foundation. The speakers and the publications of the Educational Foundation had easy access to schools, churches and similar groups for the dissemination of factual information as to the shortcomings of the old and the various proposals for improvement.

I have kept until the last the consideration of one essential ingredient for success, namely, that the campaign must be nonpartisan. From the beginning, effort must be made to secure the support of prominent, respected and independent members of both the political parties, and in addition, to enlist those citizens who do not customarily engage in political activity. Naturally, if a legislature is dominated by one party, it is helpful, and only practical, to have the cause presented by leading members of that party, but bear in mind that legislators are impressed if the leaders of the opposition party also sponsor the proposed changes. The appeal should be made on the basis that the program is not designed to harm either party, is not planned to be of assistance to either party; but that it rises above partisan consideration and is essential in order that the proposed judicial system can best serve the interests of all the citizens; that it is necessary in order that there be public respect for the processes and administration of law as the basis of our democratic form of government. The technique of the salesmen and the enthusiastic zeal of the missionary must be combined to stir citizen interest. This support will come if the cause is worth fighting for. As General Jan Smits said to the students of Oxford – "When enlisted in a good cause, never surrender, for you can never tell what morning reinforcements in flashing armor will come marching over the hilltop."



Much credit for the successful New Jersey campaign is due to the newspapers of that state. New Jersey papers, large and small, kept the proposal constantly before their readers, in news, feature and editorial departments. Pro and con opinions were publicized, but the net effect was to advance the cause of the "pros."

Comfort of Jurors and Witnesses Provided for in New District of Columbia Courthouse

COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE for jurors and witnesses as well as for judges and lawyers are provided in the nation's newest and most modern courthouse, the District of Columbia courthouse dedicated last October.

Eight stories high, the imposing structure houses both the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. It fronts on Constitution Avenue, and is bound by John Marshall Place, Third and C Streets.

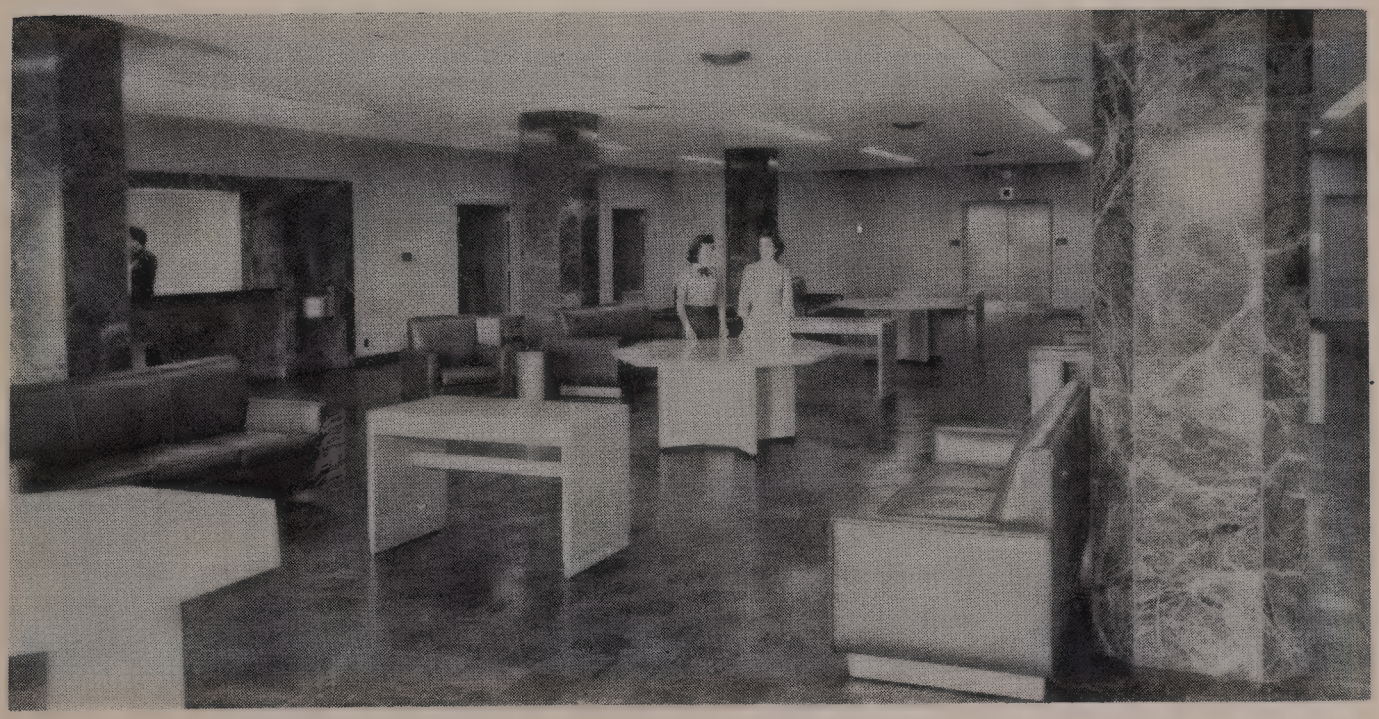
Before the blueprints were drawn, it was agreed that justice could be best administered in a courthouse designed to accommodate the citizen as well as the officers of the court. After Congress authorized the funds, a committee of laymen met with the architect, Louis Justement, and offered suggestions to eliminate inconveniences which jurors and witnesses have suffered in the past.

For instance, on the fourth floor is a large jurors' lounge comparable to a luxurious club room. Oak paneled and marble columned, it is equipped with sofas, easy chairs and tables. Adjoining it are four private soundproof dictation rooms. There, while awaiting assignment, a juror can bring his secretary or his business associates and carry on his own work with a minimum of inconvenience and interruption.

The lounge also has a message center with telephone and loudspeaker system, where the juror can be reached from the outside. He can lunch in the basement cafeteria, or at the adjoining snack bar.

On the seventh and eighth floors are twenty-eight private bedrooms where jurors may stay overnight when necessary. Each room has a bed, night stand, dresser, easy chair

The jurors' lounge compares favorably with that of a private club. Doors on the opposite side of the room lead to private dictation rooms provided for use of jurors while waiting their turn.



Chief Judges Bolitha J. Laws (left) and Harold M. Stephens, of the District Court and Court of Appeals, respectively, pose in front of the new District of Columbia courthouse. The statue is of Blackstone. This and other photographs by Elwood Baker of the Washington Evening Star.

and toilet. There are two showers on each floor. There are also two reading rooms in the jurors' quarters.

Nor has the witness been forgotten. He also has a lounge and a dictation room as well as a waiting room near the court in which he is to testify. He benefits from the jurors' message center, a loudspeaker from which is in the witnesses' lounge. An expert witness who is called for technical work will have a private room.

A unique system for handling prisoners has been arranged. A police van drives them into the C Street entrance, where an electrically-operated door closes behind them and a lift lowers them, van and all, to the basement cellblocks. Prisoners are taken to the courtroom in a private elevator and held in a cell with soundproof door just behind the court until they are called. With no access to the public corridors, there is little or no chance to escape.

Every courtroom has seating space for three judges at the bench, and a loudspeaker connection from there to the witness stand. When jurors retire to deliberate, they go to a room just twenty feet away. Jury rooms are equipped with acoustic ceilings, indirect lighting and toilet facilities. Across a private corridor behind the courtrooms are the private offices of the judges. Walnut-paneled and carpeted, they are equipped with waiting room, secretary's and law clerk's offices, and bathroom with shower. A private dining room for the judges is on the sixth floor. All eight floors of the building are air-conditioned throughout.

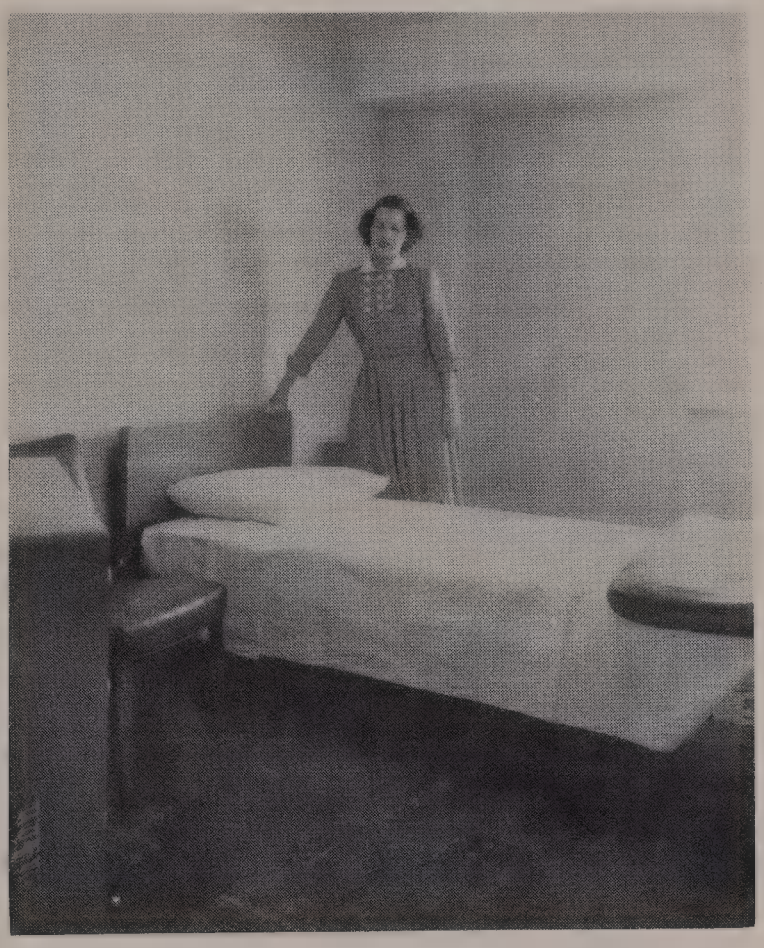
Circumstances under which the District Court tried to carry on its work before it moved into the new building were not worse than those under which more than one other

court now labors. The sixteen judges were housed in three places – the old District Courthouse, erected in 1923; the Municipal Court Criminal Division; and a private building. At times, three other buildings were used. Fifteen court agencies, plus the United States Attorney's and Marshal's offices, were scattered in nine buildings. All are now under the new courthouse roof.

Jurors formerly stood in corridors or sat on stairways because of lack of space in the waiting rooms. Sometimes juries were forced to wait for hours to get a room for deliberation, and then could be overheard from the outside. Often deadlocked juries were sent home at night because hotel accommodations were not available.

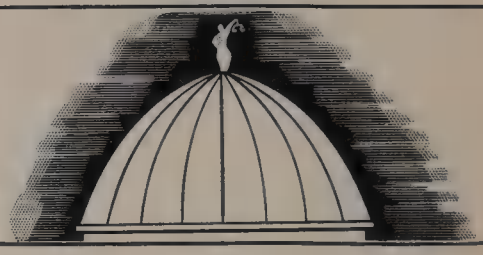
Transporting prisoners to trial was dangerous. When criminal cases were tried in Municipal Court, it was necessary to bring prisoners from a cellblock in the District Courthouse through an open yard and across a street.

Chiefly responsible for the new courthouse is Chief Judge Bolitha J. Laws of the District Court. As chairman of the Section of Judicial Administration of the American Bar Association in 1946, he pioneered the Section Committee on Cooperation with Laymen, and it was that committee in the District of Columbia which lent invaluable assistance in the long campaign to get the new building and which contributed so many constructive ideas for its greater usefulness. It is to a member of that committee, Mr. B. M. McKelway, editor of the *Washington Evening Star,* that The Journal is indebted for the illustrations and data here presented.



One of 28 sleeping rooms for the accommodation of jurors who have to stay overnight. Such jurors formerly were quartered in hotels, but sometimes had to be sent home for lack of space in crowded Washington hotels.

Judicial Administration Legislative Summary



New York Judicial Commission Created

PAVING the way for the broadest study and possible overhaul of the *New York* judicial system since 1846, Governor Dewey on April 11 signed into law a bill establishing an 11-member commission to report by next February 1 its recommendations for speeding up and simplifying the administration of justice in that state.

An appropriation of $100,000 will provide for the hiring of secretary, counsel and consultants, and the holding of hearings anywhere in the country. The commission will have subpoena powers.

Once defeated in the legislature, the measure was revived on the assurance of the governor and legislative leaders that it would not be used to promote the Missouri plan for selection of judges, a highly controversial issue in New York. At the time the Governor signed the bill, however, the *New York Times* stated that selection of judges still would be one of the chief objects of the inquiry. Others include calendar congestion, simplification of court procedure, reduction in cost of litigation and especially appeals, and improvement of methods of selecting jurors.

Two members will be named by the majority leader of the senate, two by the assembly speaker, and the rest by the Governor, who also will name the chairman and vice-chairman. They will serve without pay.

"Within recent years," said Governor Dewey, "we have seen in New Jersey and in the federal courts great advances in the administration of justice. I am hopeful that through the work of this commission we can make similar strides in the state of New York."

Maryland Commission To Study Court Reforms

A commission to study court reform legislation has been appointed by Governor McKeldin of Maryland, with Baltimore attorney Clarence W. Miles as chairman.

Bills to consolidate the six courts of Baltimore under a single clerk's office, and bills to put the police and traffic courts of the city on a full-time basis failed to get through the legislature. Bills reorganizing the state Department of Correction and transferring the parole power from the governor to a three-member board were enacted.

The Governor observed that both of these reforms were the result of interim studies, and suggested that another such commission could bring about further improvements. The new study group will be asked to consider consolidation of the Baltimore city courts, full-time traffic and police courts, adequate pensions for judges, and advanced methods for dealing with juvenile delinquency.

A bill providing an appropriation of $5,000 for use of the state attorney-general in a general study of the *Delaware* justice of the peace system and its possible improvement was defeated. A resolution calling for a legislative study of the justice of the peace system looking toward elimination of the fee basis of compensation was passed by the *Illinois* lower house and sent to the senate.

Court Reorganization Measures Have Hard Sledding

None of the current court reorganization proposals made much progress toward adoption since the last report. The *Detroit* metropolitan court plan was opposed by two supreme court justices at a hearing before the Michigan house judiciary committee. Differences between the Illinois and Chicago

bar associations and a legislative committee were slowing *Illinois* court reorganization. No progress had been made on Governor Driscoll's bill for integration of *New Jersey* county courts. A bill to consolidate the courts of *Baltimore* was defeated.

Judges Awarded Salary Increases

Judicial salary increases granted this year, in addition to those reported in the last issue:

Colorado: Supreme court judges from $8,500 to $12,000; district judges from $7,500 to $9,000; trial courts of limited jurisdiction to scale of $600 to $9,500, depending on population.

Iowa: District judges from $7,000 to $8,000 a year; general $500 raise to municipal judges.

Missouri: $3,000 increase for all circuit judges, raising scale from $6,000-$11,000 to $9,000-$14,000; Jackson County, St. Louis County and St. Louis probate judges from $12,000 to $15,000.

Nevada: Supreme court judges from $10,000 to $15,000, effective upon expiration of present terms of office.

North Carolina: Supreme court justices from $14,400 to $16,000, chief justice $16,500. Superior court judges from $10,000 to $11,000.

North Dakota: Supreme court judges from $7,500 to $10,000. District judges from $6,000 to $8,000.

Utah: Supreme court justices from $7,200 to $9,000. District judges from $5,400 to $7,500.

Washington: Supreme court judges from $12,000 to $15,000. Superior court judges from $9,000 to $12,000.

West Virginia: Circuit judges $10,000 to $11,000; $9,000 to $10,000; $8,500 to $9,000 and $7,500 to $8,000. A bill to raise supreme court judges from $12,500 to $15,000 failed to pass.

Increases of from $14,500 to $16,500 for the chief justice of *Minnesota,* from $13,500 to $15,000 for association justices and from $10,200 to $11,700 for district judges (in addition to supplementary salaries paid by counties) granted by the *Minnesota* legislature were pocket-vetoed by Governor Anderson because increases were not also granted to low-salaried state employees, and salaries of these judges will remain at their former level.

Proposed judicial salary increases failed to pass in *Massachusetts* and *Florida,* as did a bill to raise the ceiling on *Tennessee* county judges' salaries.

Still pending at this writing were bills to provide uniform salaries of $16,750 for *California* superior court judges, to raise the *Illinois* county judges from a range of $3,600 to $9,500 a year up to $4,200 to $11,200 a year, to give all *Pennsylvania* state and county judges a 5 per cent increase for each five years of service up to a maximum of 25 years, to raise all *New Jersey* county court judges to $20,000 a year, and to raise *Wisconsin* supreme court justices from $12,000 to $15,000, chief justice $16,000, and circuit judges from $10,000 to $12,500.

The McCarran bill, S. 1663, to increase the salaries of congressmen and federal judges, was pending in the Senate judiciary committee at the end of April. If passed, it will raise the chief justice from $25,500 to $40,000, associate justices from $25,000 to $35,000, circuit judges from $17,500 to $27,500, and district judges from $15,000 to $25,000.

New Mexico voters on September 15 will pass on a measure submitted to them by the legislature empowering the legislature to fix salaries of supreme court judges. A similar amendment applicable to all judicial salaries was passed by the *Arkansas* house and was pending in the senate. New York Governor Dewey signed an act to permit New York City judges and magistrates to receive pay for lecturing, instructing and writing about law if such activities do not interfere with their judicial duties.

A complete judicial salary schedule covering all state trial and appellate courts and some minor courts, with all corrections received by us up to date of mailing, will be sent to any interested person without charge on request. Address American Judicature Society, 424 Hutchins Hall, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Kansas and Indiana Judges To Get Retirement Pensions

Two more states have joined the huge majority which provide retirement pensions for their judges. Retirement plans applicable to all state and county judges in *Indiana* and to supreme court and district judges in *Kansas* were given final passage. *Tennessee* amended its judicial retirement plan to permit judges to retire after 24 years of service whether or not the service has been continuous. Another bill was introduced to establish a retirement system for judges whose salaries are paid from county treasuries.

A proposed constitutional amendment to guarantee supreme and superior court judges tenure in office to the age of 70, already once approved by the *Rhode Island* legislature, was introduced for the second approval needed before it can go to the voters.

Judicial pension plans were pending in the *Delaware* and *Nevada* legislatures, and defeated in *Montana*. The *Michigan* legislature refused to amend the Michigan judicial retirement plan to include probate judges.

A bill to provide a retirement for *Wisconsin* county judges similar to that already available to circuit and supreme court judges was introduced in that state and referred to the Joint Committee on Finance. The plan would cost the state nothing, being financed by seven per cent salary deductions and a filing fee in probate cases.

Wisconsin May Get Full Revision of Criminal Code

A 280-page bill containing a complete revision of *Wisconsin* criminal law, the first in more than a hundred years, prepared under the direction of the state legislative council, has been introduced in the Wisconsin legislature. It makes no substantive changes, but organizes, simplifies and clarifies a set of laws that has become cluttered and confused with amendments, new enactments and repeals through the years. A bill introduced in the *Pennsylvania* legislature proposes creation of a five-member commission for the same purpose.

A new *Idaho* law permits women to serve on grand juries. A new *Nevada* law permits the state supreme court to order the impaneling of a grand jury if the district judge fails to act. Interested citizens may apply direct to the supreme court for such action.

Echoes of the Jelke trial may be heard in a *New York* bill giving the Appellate Division jurisdiction to determine summarily any question of law or fact arising from any order, ruling or direction of any court or judge depriving a defendant of the right to public trial.

Various Judicial Administration Topics Occupy State Legislators

A constitutional amendment to make women eligible for jury service was approved by the *West Virginia* legislature for submission to the voters in 1954. A similar proposal was introduced in the *Alabama* legislature. *New Hampshire* increased the pay of jurors from $5 to $6 a day and mileage allowance from 6 to 7 cents. *Idaho* raised jurors' pay from $4 to $6 a day in district courts and from $2 to $3 a day in justice courts. Governor Donnelly of Missouri vetoed a bill to provide for an alternate juror, not because he was opposed to having an alternate but because the bill provided for selection of the alternate from a separate panel of three instead of along with the other 12 jurors.

Identical bills proposing a method of selecting judges similar to that in use in Missouri were introduced in both houses of the *Kansas* legislature.

A *Nevada* bill to provide a new method for removal of district judges for misconduct or malfeasance in office was vetoed by Governor Russell. The rejected bill provided that when charges are filed against a district judge the county clerk must forward the charge and a motion for a change of venue to the supreme court, which would rule on the motion and assign the case. The Governor said this was in conflict with the constitution, which provides for removal of judges by two thirds vote of each branch of the legislature.

Another veto by Governor Roberts of *Rhode Island* killed a bill to permit the filing of supplemental pleadings in superior and district courts. The Governor said it was a radical

departure from the ordinary rules of procedure, for which there was little or no demand.

An act of the *Tennessee* legislature organized all judges of courts of record of that state into a state judicial conference.

A bill introduced in the *Missouri* legislature would make the Missouri non-partisan court plan bi-partisan. It would direct the nominating commissions to make their nominations in such a way as to keep the representation of the two major political parties in balance.

A bill sponsored by the *Colorado* Bar Association was enacted by the legislature of that state giving the supreme court supervisory authority over the inferior courts.

Public Relations Conference Available on Tape Recording

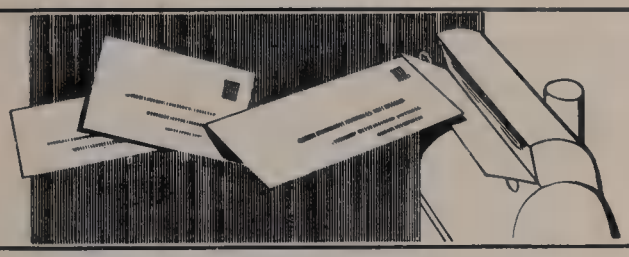
A tape-recorded three-hour conference on public relations of the bar, conducted by the Los Angeles Bar Association on April 23, is offered to bar association public relations committees and others interested, by the American Judicature Society.

Speakers include Charles E. Beardsley, president, and Berton J. Ballard, public relations director, of the State Bar of California; John S. Rose, public relations consultant, and Louis M. Brown, public relations committee chairman, of the Los Angeles Bar Association, and Glenn R. Winters, secretary-treasurer of the American Judicature Society.

The recording is 160 minutes in length, 3¾ inches per second. It may be borrowed without charge except for postage, or it will be copied for a small fee on your tape at whatever speed you wish.

"Streamlining State Justice," a two-hour panel conducted last November as a part of the National Municipal League's National Conference on Government, also is available. This was described in detail in the February Journal.

Reservations for the State Bar of Michigan film "Living Under Law" for the fall months are rapidly filling up. July and August dates are still available. See article in the February Journal for details.



The Reader's Viewpoint

Orchids for the Journal And for Herbert Harley

The new "dress" for the Journal is tops! It is an improvement in all respects. . . . Don't change the name. It is known around the world by its present name, and its reputation for fairness, for the practical value of its contents and for the skill of its editorial direction is so widespread among the legal profession that it would be a pity to blot out much of that reputation and its influence and value by a change in name.

What interested me most was the photograph, on the back cover, of Herbert L. Harley, whom you show on the inside front cover as the founder of the American Judicature Society. My memory flashed back to our days together at the University of Michigan law school, when Herbert and I were classmates, 1892 Law. We were also roommates in Widow Hartman's rooming house. In that room, a tiny one with scarcely enough room to move about between two cots and two small desks, the Michigan Law Journal, predecessor of the Michigan Law Review, was born, edited and mailed. I was editor and business manager; Herbert helped in various ways, as did also Arthur Webster, recently reelected circuit judge in this county.

It is more than likely that this experience in amateur journalism helped to furnish Herbert with the inspiration for his life's work. As a student he was reticent, quiet and reserved to an unusual degree, a living example that "still waters run deep," as the accomplishments of his long service to the legal profession have abundantly proved. That he accomplished so much under the severe handicaps of partial blindness and deafness in later years is a tribute not only to his superior mental equipment but also to his remarkable determination and high personal character. It is an act of simple justice to give credit to him perpetually in the Journal as you are doing. His life work was a conspicuous service not only to the legal profession but to society in general. — *Ralph Stone, Detroit, Mich.*

Hundreds of These

I like the new format, color and type of your February issue. I am pleased that you are emphasizing "Judicature," which is a noble word. My copy reached me flat and in perfect condition. — *Reginald Heber Smith, Boston.*

We have always liked the Journal, and the changes make it even more attractive. Our copy came through the mail in perfect shape. We are particularly glad that you retained the same name, which has long been identified with what is morally and legally sound in the unselfish and equal administration of justice. — *J. A. Kohrman, Kentucky State Bar Journal.*

The new format is splendid, and infinitely more attractive and readable. The color is unusual. I am extremely partial to the Caledonia face. My copy has been on the desk for several days and everyone who comes in reaches for it. — *Maxine Beckwith, Legal Aid Brief Case.*

. . . very pleasing to one who was a printer while going to law school. A new cover was not necessary to induce me to read it, but the effect is very good. — *Milton D. Mason, Mankato, Minn.*

It is not only more attractive to pick up, but for some reason the articles seem more compelling and interesting. This, of course, is just what you wanted. — *Bethuel M. Webster, New York.*

You have the best law publication I know. However, I like short titles, and think "Justice" would have been excellent. — *Dean Sherry, San Diego, Calif.*

The other changes are satisfactory, but I am especially pleased with the cover design. — *Walter S. Foster, Lansing, Mich.*

I have read every word of it, and I like the new cover very much. — *Marcus C. Redwine, Winchester, Ky.*

. . . such a vast improvement that it seems to reflect itself in the quality of the content. — *Carl V. Weygandt, Supreme Court of Ohio.*

. . . more attractive, more easily read, and shows true progress. — *Milton B. Levin, Newark, N. J.*

It is now a feast for the eye, as it has always been a treat for the mind. — *Julius Applebaum, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

A great improvement over the old one, even the improved version thereof. — *Albert E. Jenner, Jr., Chicago.*

Its excellent makeup should qualify you for authorship of a book entitled "The Art of Readable Reading." — *John E. Berry, New York State Bar Association Bulletin.*

The profession's thanks are due those whose efforts go into the making of the Journal. — *George W. Paxson, Monroe, Mich.*

I would like to contribute my share to the increased cost thereof by becoming a member of the Society. — *T. K. Campbell, Las Cruces, N. Mex.*

Congratulations to Mr. William A. Bostick, who designed the cover. It is soft and pleasing and attractive to the eye. — *Michael L. Urdal, Connersville, Indiana.*

Yours was the first read of a dozen that

arrived in the morning mail. – *Donald L. Martin, Illinois Bar Journal.*

In my opinion the best of all law journals. – *Grover L. Krick, Minden, Nevada.* It brightens up the whole production. – *E. Burke Montgomery, Detroit.* Appeals to the senses of sight and touch. – *W. Clyde Odeneal, Dallas.* It will be much easier to preserve. – *Edwin F. Woodle, Cleveland.* Now I will file the issues. – *Harry Gershenson, St. Louis.* I like it very much. – *Philip S. Habermann, Wisconsin Bar Bulletin.* Both enjoyable and informative. – *Richard H. Folmar, Oklahoma City.* A great improvement. – *John J. Parker, Charlotte, N. C.* Tremendous improvement. – *Raynor M. Gardiner, Boston.* Happily surprised. – *Floyd J. Laswell, Hopkinsville, Ky.* Most appealing. – *Eugene C. Gerhart, Binghamton, N. Y.* Just right. – *Foreman and Meachum, Danville, Ill.* Eye-catching. – *Donald E. Williams, Evanston, Ill.* Wonderful. – *Marian Brock, Akron Bar Association.* Excellent. – *George S. Cummins, Blackstone, Va.* Congratulations! – *Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Supreme Court of New Jersey.*

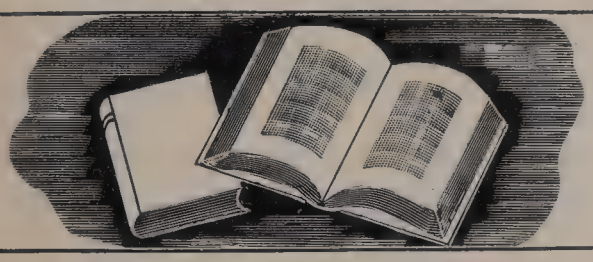
Just Two of These

May I register a dissenting vote on your new dress. The coated paper reflects light, is harder to read, less resistant to time, and tears when clipped sheets are filed. The pictures, which are the sole justification for coated stock, are scarcely necessary for a publication of your type. The new type and format are excellent, and match the always commendable content of the Journal. – *George J. Eder, New York.*

And Four of These

The front of the cover and the next sheet were in a torn and crumpled condition, to the width of an inch, or somewhat more, from top to bottom, along their free edges. The changes in cover, typography and format have improved greatly the appearance of the Journal. – *Clyde F. Beery, Akron, Ohio.*

NOTE: The very small number of such reports indicates that the new mailing method is very successful. Damaged copies always will be replaced without charge upon request.



The Literature of Judicial Administration

BOOKS

The American Judicature Society is pleased to announce the impending publication of an important source book on the functional, ethical and disciplinary regulation of attorneys and judges, compiled and edited by George E. Brand.[1]

The extent and scope of the book is best indicated by reference to the course of its preparation. Initially it began with the request made by Hon. William L. Ransom that Mr. Brand undertake the preparation of a current pamphlet of statutes creating integrated state bar associations, for distribution by the American Bar Association. Mr. Brand undertook the compilation with the understanding it be broadened to include court rules implementing such statutes or creating such associations. Further extension included

1 Bar Associations, Attorneys and Judges—Function, Ethics and Discipline, by George E. Brand, member of the Michigan bar; President of the American Judicature Society; Past President of the Detroit Bar Association and of the State Bar of Michigan, member of the House of Delegates and former member of the Board of Governors and of the committees on Professional Ethics and Grievances, Unauthorized Practice of Law, and Law Lists, of the American Bar Association; author of Unauthorized Practice Decisions and of various articles dealing with bar organization, judicial selection and professional and judicial ethics and responsibilities.

the resulting state bar by-laws and other regulations. Mr. Harley, Editor of the Journal of the American Judicature Society, induced Mr. Ransom to permit the Society to take over the sponsorship of the work on a still more comprehensive basis, i.e. the inclusion of complete analyses of all canons of professional and judicial ethics officially adopted by the legislatures or courts in states having integrated bars, and by the legislatures, courts or state bar associations in the other states and by the federal district courts; and further by inclusion of procedures for discipline of judicial officers in addition to the procedures in the state courts and federal district courts for discipline of members of the bar. A further extension was made to include criminal statutes dealing with professional and judicial misconduct. In brief, the resulting book contains:

1. All statutes and court rules of the forty-eight states and of Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, creating or regulating bar associations and their functions, prescribing ethical standards for attorneys and judicial officers and their discipline for misconduct. (Additional data as to Canada and the United States is also included.)

2. The exact wording of all canons and rules of professional and judicial ethics prescribed by statute or court rule in each of said jurisdictions, and in the United States District Courts therein, together with precise comparison thereof with the professional and judicial canons of the American Bar Association; thus accurately depicting the progress, or lack of progress in the various jurisdictions and federal courts as to adoption of canons or rules of ethics as to members of the bar and bench, and the variations in such canons and rules as have been adopted.

3. A separate section showing each canon of professional and judicial ethics as originally adopted by the American Bar Association and as from time to time amended by it, footnoted with references showing the jurisdictions in which the same has been officially adopted by statute or court rule or by state bar associations.

4. The essence of all criminal statutes pertaining to professional and judicial misconduct and the punishment thereof, including unlawful practice of law by court clerks, public officials, district and state's attorneys and other prosecutors, and judicial officers.

5. In addition to stating the procedures for discipline of members of the bar and bench in the language of the statutes and court rules, a separate section of the book summarizes such procedures in narrative form, with cross references to the full text.

6. Statutes and court rules in the jurisdictions in which the organized bar is invested with definite function in respect to admissions to the bar, and, in a separate portion of the book, a brief summary as to the power to appoint bar examiners and to prescribe the qualifications for such admission, and the bar examination subjects.

The assembly of the great mass of data contained in the book has been possible only by reason of the personal efforts of the compiler and the repeated assistance of bar association officers and executive secretaries, clerks of federal and state courts and others; thus enabling the Society to make available, as a reliable source book, comprehensive material of vital importance to individual lawyers and judges, courts, bar associations and their officers, bar libraries, law teachers and students. The compiler's objective, readily and conveniently to make available all statutory and court rules creating and regulating state bar associations, all state bar by-laws and regulations, all canons and rules of professional and judicial ethics and all provisions regulating and pertaining to discipline of lawyers and judges for misconduct thus has been attained. The material in no way duplicates that in the excellent recent Survey publications. *Conduct Of Judges And Lawyers* (Phillips and McCoy), and *Bar Examinations and Requirements for Admission to The Bar* (James E. Brenner, Consultant), to be reviewed in the next issue of this Journal.

The services of the compiler having been contributed, the book will be offered at printing cost. The first run will contain upwards of 700 pages of the size of the Federal Reporter, printed largely in 8 point type, two columns to the page. The price, not yet exactly determined, will be in the neighborhood of $7.50. Advance orders man be sent to the American Judicature Society 424 Hutchins Hall, Ann Arbor, Mich., and the book will be shipped and billed as soon as it is ready.

New Members of The American Judicature Society

NEW YORK

ALBANY
Burton Andrews
Andrew V. Clements
John J. Conway
Joseph H. Einhorn
Jacob H. Herzog
C. Emory Lochner
J. R. McGovern
Richmond Merrill
Ernest B. Morris
Charles E. Nichols
Charles B. Sullivan

ALBION
Bernard Ryan

AMITYVILLE
Eugene J. Blumberg

ANGOLA
Floyd H. Hurst

AUBURN
Edward T. Boyle

BALDWINSVILLE
Sydney Cooper

BALLSTON SPA
Harold M. Van Aernam

BATH
Dominick L. Gabrielli

BAY SHORE
George Dyson Frious

BAYSIDE
Joseph Tanenbaum

BEDFORD
Albert H. Sealy, Jr.

BINGHAMTON
Floyd E. Anderson
Nathan W. Hankin

BRONX
George B. DeLuca
William J. Kalt
David Stein

BRONXVILLE
Allan R. Campbell
Blevins C. Dunklin

BROOKLYN
John J. Bennett
Maurice Z. Bungard
Joseph B. Cavallaro
Richard P. Charles
Angelo Cogliano
Albert Conway
Thomas H. Cullen, Jr.
Solomon Z. Ferziger
Morris D. Forkosch
Isidore Halpern
Edward F. G. Imperatore
Robert A. Inch
John H. Kearney
Frederick A. Keck
Howard A. Lawrence
Michael Leiter
Louis Lorence
Miles F. McDonald
Daniel McNamara
Daniel McNamara, Jr.
John Mac Crate
Maximilian Moss
Beatrice E. Packard
Nicholas H. Pinto
Roy M. D. Richardson
Irving A. Scheinberg
Max Schwartz
Lea S. Singer
Nathan R. Sobel
Jacob Stein
Meier Steinbrink
Henry L. Ughetta
Francis M. Verrilli
Martin Weyrauch
Jessica L. R. Zucker

BUFFALO
Christopher Baldy
Edmund S. Brown
Joseph H. Chirlin
Maurice Frey
Robert I. Millonzi
James O. Moore, Jr.
John J. Naples
Louis L. O'Brien
Jerome R. Schmid
Robert J. Schutrum
Noel S. Symons
Mark N. Turner
Donald L. Voltz
Rupert Warren
George M. Zimmerman

CAMBRIDGE
George S. Morse

COHOES
Frank L. Brandt

CORNING
Clarence H. Brisco
Ransom Pratt
Jacob G. Welch

DEPOSIT
J. Leland Rickard

DUNKIRK
Robert J. Sullivan

ELLENVILLE
Robert V. Stapleton

ELMIRA
Daniel J. Donahoe
Clifford Franklin Leet

ELMONT
Henry R. Shields

FAR ROCKAWAY
Sidney S. Hein
David Koss

GLEN COVE
David S. Hill, Jr.
Philip Huntington
Michael A. Petroccia

GLENDALE
Edward J. Smith

GLENS FALLS
Harold W. Katz
Raymond E. A. Loughlin

GLOVERSVILLE
H. Andrews Schlusberg

GOWANDA
Andrew J. Musacchio
Marvin M. Simon

GREENWICH
John H. Dewell

HENSONVILLE
Albert H. Ubert

HORNELL
John E. Nugent
C. Everett Shults

HUNTINGTON
Harry C. Brenner
George J. Stengel

ITHACA
Milton R. Konvitz
John W. MacDonald

JAMAICA
Patrick J. Beary
Charles S. Colden
Harold C. Fields
Francis Q. Kelly
Charles Margett

JOHNSON CITY
Joseph P. Hester

KINGSTON
Joseph Avis

LAKE PLACID
Roland M. Urfirer

LAWTONS
Alfred Morrison

LIBERTY
Sidney Appelbaum
Sydney F. Foster
Harold Sussman

LOCKPORT
Raymond J. Cothran

LONG ISLAND CITY
John T. Clancy

LOWVILLE
George E. Reed

MALONE
Walter G. Mullarney

MARGARETVILLE
Herman E. Gottfried

MECHANICVILLE
Patrick J. Keniry

MIDDLETOWN
Paul Morreale
John C. Bruckmann

MINEOLA
Steven B. Derounian

MONTICELLO
William G. Costa
Morris Turetzky

MOUNT VERNON
Edward B. Willing

NEWBURGH
Augustus W. Bennet
William L. Browning
Thomas C. Desmond
George M. Northrup

NEW ROCHELLE
Alfred F. Fanelli
John McCormack
Sol Rubin

NEW YORK
Carl M. Abromeit
Leonard D. Adkins
Dean Alfange
Ethan Allen
Morris O. Alprin
Montgomery B. Angell
Edgar T. Appleby
Julian J. Appleton
Leslie H. Arps
Paul H. Arthur
Thomas A. Aurelio
Carl J. Austrian
Herbert Morton Ball
Bertram S. Behrens
Robert M. Benjamin
F. S. Benson
Murray C. Bernays
Alexander Bicks
Abraham L. Bienstock
Leonard G. Bisco
L. M. Blancke
Millard J. Bloomer, Jr.
John V. Bloys
Bertram F. Bongard
Dudley B. Bonsal
Bernard Botein
John F. Boyer
David Brady
Matthew H. Brandenburg
Harold E. Brennan
John Robert Brook
Gerald B. Brophy
John F. Brosnan
Helen L. Buttenwieser
Samuel Jesse Buzzell
James J. Cally
Francis E. Carberry
Benjamin M. Cardoza
Louis F. Carroll
Raymond N. Caverly
Porter R. Chandler
William C. Chanler
Roy A. Cheney
Allison Choate
John J. Clarke
Edwin S. Cohen
L. H. Coleman
Frederick A. Collins
Joseph Howland Collins
Lawrence R. Condon
Albert R. Connelly
John E. Connelly, Jr.
Joseph P. Connor, Jr.
John F. Costelloe
Alexis Coudert
Robert E. Coulson
Thomas P. Curtin
Thomas F. Daly
Freeman J. Daniels
Julien T. Davies
Rowland L. Davis, Jr.
Carl A. Dengel
Lester E. Denonn
Franklin M. Depew
Charles F. Detmar, Jr.
Anne Diamond
Alan L. Dingle
James B. Donovan
William J. Donovan
Alfred L. Dorf
Stephen P. Duggan, Jr.
Walter G. Dunnington
Thomas B. Dyett
David N. Edelstein
Sheldon V. Ekman
Edward Elman
Robert S. Erskine
Jules G. Evens
DeCoursey Fales
Herbert Feiler
William R. Ferris
Gerald F. Finley
Leon Finley
Sol L. Firstenberg
Vincent R. FitzPatrick
Peter Forrest
James A. Fowler, Jr.
Ezra G. Benedict Fox
Thomas W. Francis
Curtiss E. Frank
Jacquin Frank
Martin M. Frank
Jesse Freidin
Clarence Fried
A. E. Robert Friedman
L. Arnold Frye
Frederick M. Garfield
Abraham N. Geller
Walter Gellhorn
Bernard Gerb
Edward Gettinger
S. Hazard Gillespie, Jr.
Morris P. Glushien
Morris Goldwater
George Goodstein
Robert S. Gordon
Leo Gottlieb
Charles V. Graham
Ulysses S. Grant
A. R. Graustein
Kenneth W. Greenawalt
Harold Greenwald
Jack Gross
Bernard A. Grossman
Patrick J. Growney
Roy C. Haberkern, Jr.
Paul M. Hahn
Ernest E. L. Hammer
Edmond M. Hanrahan
Henry Harfield
Harrington Harlow
Sinclair Hatch
John A. Hayes, Jr.
John N. Hazard
William C. Hecht, Jr.
Sol A. Herzog
John Vance Hewitt
Horace G. Hitchcock
Samuel H. Hofstadter
James G. Holland
William Hoppen
George H. Howard
Allen S. Hubbard, Jr.
Daniel R. Huttenbrauck
Jackson S. Hutto
Forrest Hyde
John N. Irwin, II
William J. Isaacson
John G. Jackson, Jr.
Henry Jaffe
Daniel James
Russell C. Jewell
C. Bedford Johnson, Jr.
Albert C. Johnston
Vernon S. Jones
Albert R. Jube
Charles L. Kades
Peter H. Kaminer
Irving R. Kaufman
Samuel H. Kaufman
Edward K. Kennedy
William F. Kenney
Leonard A. Keyes
George G. King
Stanley M. Klebanoff
David Charles Klein
Boris Kostelanetz
Charles P. Kramer
Earl Q. Kullman
Richard S. Kyle
Saul J. Lance
Samuel M. Lane
R. E. Lee
Agnes T. Leen
Sol Lefkowitz
Chester F. Leonard
Irving L. Levey
Edward H. Levine
I. Montefiore Levy
George F. Lewis
Charles R. Linton
Frieda L. Lorber
Paul E. Lord
Martin M. Lore
Charles A. Loughin
Melvyn Gordon Lowenstein
Joseph B. Lynch
Thomas F. Lynch
Horace J. McAfee
Edward T. McCaffrey
Samuel A. McCain
Carl H. McClure, III
Robert E. McCormick
John F. X. McGohey
John P. McGrath
James J. McGuirk, Jr.
Edward C. McLean
James B. McNally
Paul W. McQuillen
Charles L. MacDonald
Cedric A. Major
Abraham Markhoff
John B. Marsh
Henry M. Marx
Carlyle E. Maw
Harold R. Medina, Jr.
Walter Mendelsohn
Louis Milbauer
Benjamin C. Milner, III
Richard G. Moser
Leonard P. Moore
Ralph W. Morhard
Fred G. Moritt
Emil Morosini, Jr.
Lawrence Morris
Newbold Morris
Charles A. Morton
Arthur Moynihan
William G. Mulligan
Abraham J. Multer
Frank A. Muscolina
Charles S. Narins
Bernard G. Nemeroff
Parker Newhall
A. Chauncey Newlin
Henry W. Nichols
Russell D. Niles
John Logan O'Donnell
William J. O'Shea
Oliver H. Payne
W. H. Dannat Pell
Spencer Pinkham
E. Henry Powell
John R. Raben
Edward Rager
Kenneth B. Ray
Stanley F. Reed, Jr.
Daniel J. Reidy
Paul G. Reilly
Norman S. Rein
Leo J. Reiss
Muriel E. Richter
Benjamin N. Rippe
Churchill Rodgers
Edward T. Roehner
Gustave J. Rosen
Martin Rosen
Samuel L. Rosenberry
Harry J. Rudick
John W. M. Rutenberg
Sylvester J. Ryan
Jesse Safir
David Samuelsohn
Martin Saxe
Joseph Schreiber
Jacob Gould Schurman
Arthur H. Schwartz
Harold P. Seligson
Charles B. Seton
George C. Sharp
Clarence J. Shearn, Jr.
George R. Sherriff
Florence Perlow Shientag
Benjamin R. Shute
Marcus N. Silverman
Harry Silverson
Augustus Simms
Caroline K. Simon
Sylvia Jaffin Singer
Edwin M. Slote
M. Harvey Smedley
Milton H. Spiero
Charles M. Spofford
Abraham M. Stanger
Stoddard M. Stevens
Roy H. Steyer

J. Sydney Stone
Don B. Stookey
Mark P. Stumpf
Robert L. Swain
Barent Ten Eyck
Millard E. Theodore
Allen E. Throop
James M. Trenary
Sidney A. Trundle
Elkan Turk
Burton B. Turkus
George G. Tyler
Edward Everett Watts, Jr
Edward Weinfeld
Edwin L. Weisl
Emil Weitzner
Richard H. Wels
William Dwight Whitney
Richard O. Wiesner
Abraham Wilson
James J. Winters
Nathaniel T. Winthrop
Sidney A. Wolff
Inzer B. Wyatt

NIAGARA FALLS
Earl W. Brydges

NYACK
Daniel T. Brucker

ONEIDA
William D. Kiley

OSWEGO
Leyden E. Brown

OWEGO
Nathan M. Wood

PALMYRA
Hart B. Pierce, Jr.
W. M. Sheffeld

PEEKSKILL
Salvatore T. Gambino
Seymour R. Levine

PLATTSBURGH
Harry P. Kehoe

PORT CHESTER
Monroe Yale Mann

PORT JERVIS
Harry Silvers

RICHFORD
Lincoln L. Watkins

RICHMOND HILL
Edward H. Pollaci, Jr.

ROCHESTER
Casper V. Baltensperger
M. L. Barton
Francis L. Claus
Ely Eber
James F. Glynn
Charles Lambiase
Sol M. Linowitz
Paul E. McNamara
Thomas J. Meagher
William H. Morris
Herbert R. Reif

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
Allan B. Wright

ROME
Sidney Freshman
G. Edward LaGatta
Dominick J. Parry

RYE
Arthur D. Brennan

SARATOGA SPRINGS
Stanley L. Van Rensselaer

SCARSDALE
George A. Brooks

SCHENECTADY
Joseph F. Egan
Alexander Grasso
Charles M. Hughes
James P. Kalteux
James McCarthy
Hyman W. Sevits
John A. Van Etten

SCHOHARIE
F. Walter Bliss
Robert H. Ecker

SEAFORD
William A. Speckels

SENECA FALLS
Albert Averbach
Joseph J. Doyle

SKANEATELES
Charles T. Major

SLINGERLANDS
Donald A. MacHarg

SMITHTOWN BRANCH
Herman Schechter

SOUTHOLD
L. Barron Hill

STATEN ISLAND
Reuben Cantor

Index to Volume 36

A cumulative index to the first 20 volumes has been printed separately and will be mailed without charge upon request. See Vol. 27, No. 6, April, 1944, for index to Volumes 21-27, and Vol. 34, No. 6, April, 1951, for index to Volumes 28-34. Cloth binders, large enough to hold four volumes, brown with dark brown lettering, may be ordered at $1.50 each, postpaid. Arrangements have been made with the Norris Bookbinding Co., 102 Nichols Ave., Greendwood, Miss., to bind the Journal for our readers in permanent form. Write to them for samples and prices. Write to University Microfilms, Inc., 313 N. First St., Ann Arbor, Mich., for information regarding microfilm edition.

1. Authors

2. Legal Education and Admission to the Bar

3. Bar Organization

4. Bar Activities

5. Judges

6. Court Organization

7. Civil Procedure

8. Criminal Justice

9. Appellate Procedure

10. Pre-Trial Procedure

11. Jury Trial

12. Legal Aid

13. Judicial Councils

14. Miscellaneous

AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY
424 HUTCHINS HALL
621 S. STATE ST.
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Judges must be indifferent to political motives and to temporary currents of political opinion. They are concerned only with the achievement of justice between man and man or between citizen and government. In the long run the national existence depends upon the common conviction that the judicial system may be trusted to secure to all equal and speedy justice according to law. The preservation of that conviction I believe may still be safely committed to the special and natural guardianship of the bar.

JOHN T. LOUGHRAN